

Functional menstrual pain and discomfort occur often in young girls and unmarried women and occasionally cause much distress to married women. They may be caused by cold, exposure to bad weather, undue work, or physical activity, minor forms of nervous excitement and spasmodic muscular contractions. Midol usually brings relief promptly in such cases and does not interfere in any way with the natural process of menstruation. The comfort afforded by Midol is harmless. \* \* \* How To Use Midol For the quick relief of pain, headache or other discomfort common to functional menstrual disturbances, take one Midol tablet, whole or crushed, with a swallow of water. If not completely relieved, a second tablet may be taken in two hours, and a third in another three or four hours. Functional Menstrual Pain and Discomfort: These are relieved and comfort thereby promoted, through use of Midol tablets. Headache: Midol relieves most headaches promptly, and the relief it affords is usually prolonged. Neuralgia: The soothing influence of 'Midol' becomes quickly apparent. Midol is a preparation of distinctive merit."

On January 25, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26993. Misbranding of Astyptodyne Cough Syrup and Astyptodyne Ointment. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Astyptodyne Cough Syrup and 9 Packages of Astyptodyne Ointment. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38818, 38819. Sample nos. 16128-C, 16127-C.)**

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On or about December 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bottles of Astyptodyne Cough Syrup and 9 packages of Astyptodyne Ointment at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce—the former on or about November 30, 1935, and the latter on or about November 30, 1936—by the Astyptodyne Chemical Co., from Wilmington, N. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the cough syrup consisted essentially of syrup and pine oil (1.25 percent), and that the ointment consisted of petrolatum and pine oil (12 percent).

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding their curative or therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent: (Cough syrup, carton) "Cough \* \* \* is very healing to the membranes of the throat, \* \* \* Highly recommended in the treatment of coughs, \* \* \* bronchitis, croup, sore throat, whooping cough, and other diseases of the throat and chest"; (bottle) "Cough \* \* \* For Coughs, \* \* \* Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough And Croup"; (circular) "Cough \* \* \* get rid of mucus which clogs the bronchial tubes, \* \* \* to relieve the distressing symptoms of \* \* \* simple Sore Throat, and Catarrhal Bronchitis and Croup due to colds"; (ointment, carton) "For Piles Protruding, Itching and Bleeding"; (tube) "For Piles \* \* \* For Itching Piles \* \* \* For Bleeding and Internal Piles, apply the ointment 'high up' into the rectum \* \* \* For Protruding Piles and other external affections, \* \* \* In every case of Piles, either variety, the bowels must be kept open by the use of salts"; (circular) "For Piles \* \* \* and effective local treatment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles."

On January 12, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26994. Adulteration and misbranding of Stoco for Colds. U. S. v. 69 Bottles of Stoco. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38847. Sample no. 15764-C.)**

This product contained acetanilid in a proportion less than that stated on the label, which also bore a false and fraudulent representation regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On December 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 bottles of Stoco for Colds at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 27, 1936, by the Stowe Co., from Charlotte, N. C., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of acetanilid (5 grains to each fluid ounce), alcohol, caffeine, phenolphthalein, salicylates, ammonium chloride, menthol, plant extractives including licorice, emodin-bearing drugs, flavoring oils, color, sugar, and water.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Acetanilid 7 grs. to oz.", in that it contained less than 7 grains of acetanilid per ounce.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, "For Colds \* \* \* Very Effective In Treatment of Acute Head and Chest Colds", borne on the label, were false and fraudulent.

On February 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26995. Misbranding of Castrique Worm Powder, Spratt's Treatment for Bacillary White Diarrhoea and Spratt's Roupine Liquid Roup Treatment. U. S. v. 94 Cans of Castrique Worm Powder, and two other libel proceedings. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38857, 38858, 38859. Sample nos. 4250-C, 10755-C, 10756-C.)**

The labeling of these veterinary preparations bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On December 22 and December 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 94 cans of Castrique Worm Powder, 11 bottles of Spratt's Treatment for Bacillary White Diarrhoea, and 81 bottles of Spratt's Roupine Liquid Roup Treatment at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 11 and September 12, 1936, by Spratt's Patent, Ltd., from Newark, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the worm powder consisted of sodium acetate; that the treatment for bacillary white diarrhoea consisted essentially of sodium hypochlorite and water; and that the Roupine Liquid Roup Treatment consisted of water (99.5 percent), and small amounts of aloë and mineral matter.

The worm powder was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for worms, and poor condition of puppies, adult dogs, cats, and other animals; effective for loss of energy of dogs; was effective as a treatment for worm symptoms of dogs such as red mange, rickets, unhealthy coat, foul smell, etc.; effective as a treatment for tapeworms and as a preventive of worms and effective to keep dogs fit. The treatment for bacillary white diarrhoea was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, borne on the label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for bacillary white diarrhoea and coccidiosis of poultry; and effective as an intestinal disinfectant. The roup treatment was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for roup of poultry, ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, and all game birds.

On January 22 and January 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**26996. Adulteration and misbranding of Cereal Lactic (Powder) and Cereal Lactic (Capsules). U. S. v. 41 Packages of Cereal Lactic (Powder) and 66 Packages of Cereal Lactic (Capsules). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 38903, 38904. Samples nos. 18643-C, 18644-C.)**

Both of these articles contained extraneous nonaciduric bacteria, and a smaller number of lactic-acid-producing bacteria than represented on the label: